

# The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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## The Principia

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### PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

### THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii, 20. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works," II Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the Bible.

#### CHAPTER XXXIV.

##### THE PROPHECY OF MALACHI.

Malachi was the last of the Old Testament prophets. With terrible emphasis and awful solemnity he sealed up the divine testimony under the Old Dispensation, against oppression, and against the corrupt priests who had failed to declare the law, but corrupted it, expounding it with partiality, causing many to stumble, departing out of the way, by forgetting the common brotherhood and equality of all men.

"And now, O ye priests, this Commandment is for you. If ye will not hear, and if ye will not lay it to heart, to give glory unto my name, saith the Lord of hosts, I will even send a curse upon you, and will curse your blessings; yea, I have cursed them already, because ye do not lay it to heart. Behold, I will corrupt your seed, and spread dung upon your faces, even the dung of your solemn feasts, and one shall take you away with it. And ye shall know that I have sent this Commandment unto you, that my covenant might be with Levi, saith the Lord of hosts. My covenant was with him of life and peace, and I gave them to him for the fear wherewith he feared me, and was afraid before my name. The Law of truth was in his mouth, and iniquity was not found in his lips, he walked with me in peace and equity, and did turn away many from iniquity. For the priests' lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth; for he is the messenger of the Lord of hosts—But ye are departed out of the way, ye have caused many to stumble at the law, ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi, saith the Lord of hosts. Therefore will I also make you contemptible and base among all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways, but have been partial in the law. Have we not all one father? Hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?"—(Chap. ii, 1-10.)

The law of love, of common brotherhood, of equal rights was violated, and the priests so perverted the law by their sophistries, as to sustain or permit it, thus misleading and corrupting the people. Popular and profitable as this might be, for a season, it would make them contemptible and base before the people, in the end. Thus it ever has been, and ever will be, while God governs the world.

"And I will come near to you to judgment, and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the STRANGER from his right

and fear not me, saith the Lord of hosts."—(Chap. iii, 5.)

"And now we call the proud happy, yea, they that work wickedness are set up, yea, they that tempt God are even delivered."—(Chap. iii, 15.)

To set up, or elevate to high places, the proud, the aristocratic, the oppressors, the workers of iniquity, is here spoken of, as the climax of rebellion.

A remnant, it is added, who feared God, would associate together, in his name, and be owned and acknowledged by him. It is added,

"Then shall ye return and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God, and him that serveth him not."—(v. 18.)

The connexion indicates that the dividing line between those who would be known as God's true people, and the false professors, corrupt priests, and false prophets, would separate between the "righteous" those who regarded and vindicated the equal rights of their neighbors, on the one hand, and those who, on the other hand, oppressed their fellow men, or who consented to, or who failed to remonstrate against oppression. The next Chapter, which closes the prophecy, and completes the Old Testament scriptures, is occupied with predictions of the terrible overthrow of the proud, the wicked, who should be trodden under foot and destroyed—also with exhortations to "remember the Law of Moses," and predictions of the coming of "Elijah the prophet," the forerunner of Christ. Thus the Old economy closed with the thunders of divine denunciation against rulers, priests and people, for the sin of oppression, while the only gleam of hope was the preservation of a righteous remnant, to welcome the Harbinger and Herald of the Messiah, who would "preach deliverance to the captives."

#### RECAPITULATION AND REVIEW.

We have now gone over the recorded testimony of God by the Old Testament prophets, concerning oppression. And we find the following particulars included in that testimony:

1. Of all the sins of Israel and Judah, reproved by the prophets, OPPRESSION was a leading one, and God's hatred of that sin, and his indignation against oppressors and their supporters, was most marked and emphatic.

2. The tolerance of oppression was regarded and treated by him as a NATIONAL SIN, whether the oppression was primarily by the rulers, or whether it was the oppression of one man by another, connived at, and permitted by rulers and people. Rulers and people were alike, in both cases, involved in the guilt, and were, alike, the subjects of divine threatenings and punishments, on account of it.

3. Immediate and unconditional repentance, for this sin, and works meet for repentance, by breaking every yoke without delay, and executing justice between a man and his neighbor, (including the "Stranger,") constituted the sole measure required of both rulers and people, the only remedy for the sin and its consequences, the indispensable condition of the divine forgiveness and favor.

4. The neglect of this duty, by the rulers, the priests and the people, the neglect to plead for the oppressed, and to plead for the fatherless, was regarded and treated by God as a sin so abominable and heinous in his sight, that while they persisted in such neglect, he loathed all their religious worship, their sacrifices, their solemn assemblies, their fasts, and their prayers, and would not accept them, nor answer their petitions. He even declared them to be to him, as the people and rulers of Sodom and Gomorrah.

5. These divine reproofs were especially and with marked severity, aimed at and applied to the religious teachers, the prophets, the priests, who either vindicated these oppressions, apologized for them, cried "peace, peace," "healed the hurt slightly," (recommending other remedies than those prescribed by God himself) or who even remained silent, and did not reprove oppression, as did the true prophets.

6. The iniquity of the nation was represented as most alarming, its condition most deplorable, and its prospect most gloomy, when the cry of "peace, peace" most generally prevailed, and especially when no strong and earnest agitators remained, to remonstrate, to contend, to make their voices heard, and their influence felt, in opposition to oppression and its defenders.

All these particulars stand out, in bold relief, upon the pages of the sacred record. Not to perceive this, would be to fail of apprehending, at all, the scope and meaning of these prophecies. If we cannot learn this, by them, we may despair of learning anything, at all. But the language employed is too plain, too pointed, too direct, too explicit, too emphatic to be mistaken. The unlearned, and even the youths in the Sabbath Schools, cannot read these prophecies attentively, and reflect upon them, without arriving at the conclusions we have enumerated.

Add to this, the pages of history, sacred and secular, contain the fulfilment of these predictions, and thus fix, unmistakably, their meaning. The predicted judgments for the sin of tolerating oppression, were poured out upon the nation to the uttermost.

The application of the lessons thus learned to the character and condition of our own country, is equally plain and unavoidable. The same God governs the world now, who governed it then, and He governs by the same laws. The nature of oppression has not changed. Its hatefulness in God's sight, has not changed. And the oppressions of this nation, to-day, are more intolerable, more abominable, than were ever before witnessed on the face of the earth, and are committed against greater light than was ever before enjoyed, against higher professions—political and religious—than were ever before made. If God overthrew Israel and Judah for the sin of oppression, what will he do with our nation? If he loathed and spurned the Hebrew worshippers who would not "execute judgment for the oppressed," how will he regard and treat American worshippers who are guilty of the same dereliction?

Some approximation toward a just conception of God's holy hatred of American slavery and slaveholding, and of the depth and intensity of that hatred, may be attained, by considering, in the light of these prophecies, the depth and intensity of his hatred of the lighter oppressions of Israel and Judah—taking pains to multiply (if we may so speak,) the conception thus reached, by the clearer light, the higher professions of this country, and then again multiplying that product by the difference between the frauds and extortions of the Hebrews, and the chattel enslavement of America. No mind but that of the Infinite One can duly measure these proportions, or reach the sum total of our national guilt.

#### THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The American Missionary Association, held its annual meeting (the 15th), at Norwich, Conn., on the 23d and 24th ult. The attendance was not large, but the meeting was one of unusual interest.

The venerable President of the Association, the Rev. David Thurston of Maine, presided. It was interesting to see a man in his 84th year standing as erect as a boy, and reading without glasses everything placed in his hands. Lewis Tappan, Treasurer, read the report of that department. The receipts were, from all sources, 47,828 92, and the expenditures, 51,819. Several thousand dollars were yet due to missionaries at home and abroad.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by the Secretaries, the Rev. Geo. Whipple that on Foreign Missions, and the Rev. S. S. Jocelyn on Home Missions. There are six foreign missions having 28 stations and out-stations, and an aggregate of 59 laborers. The number of home mission-

aries has been 92, and 3 colporters, mostly in the North-West. Two hundred and twenty life members have been added to the Association during the year. The reports from the foreign missions were very encouraging. Large numbers had been added to some of the mission churches, especially to those among the emancipated people in the Island of Jamaica.

In Siam and in Africa there was a great demand for an increase in the number of missionaries. In the Sandwich Islands there had been many hopeful conversions, and many new applications for admission to the churches under the care of the association.

The most interesting feature in the home department of the Association, was seen in its work in Kentucky and Missouri, and along the borders of the Slave States. Its missionaries had labored for the removal of Slavery, by means of the Gospel, just as they had labored for the removal of intemperance, or any other evil. During all the early part of the year, their prospects were very encouraging, but the slaveholders' rebellion has caused a great interruption, and in most of the places in the slave States a suspension of the work. A new field of usefulness has been opened to the Association among the "ex-slaves" in and around Fortress Monroe, Va., and a missionary has been sent there. Schools have been opened among them, and religious services are held in three places every Lord's day. Testaments have been furnished for them by the American Bible Society. The Association appeals for funds for this enterprise, and for clothing for the freed men and women there. It is intended to follow up this effort in new fields, as they may open.

On Wednesday evening the annual sermon was preached in the Broadway Church, the Rev. Mr. Gulliver's, by the Rev. Dr. Boynton, of Cincinnati, from Luke iv., 18. The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor, etc. The sermon, which was an eloquent plea for the application of the Gospel for the removal not only of oppression, but of every moral evil, was ordered to be published.

On Thursday morning, after an hour spent in devotional exercises, the Association resumed its business; the Business Committee reported a series of resolutions, which were considered and discussed during a good part of the day, and nearly all of them adopted. Those adopted were as follows:

*Resolved*, That every revolving year since the formation of this Association has strengthened the conviction that the distinctive principles upon which it was founded are in accordance with the Holy Scriptures, our National Declaration of Independence, and the wants of a dying world.

*Resolved*, That the events of the past year give striking evidence of the propriety of the stand early taken by the Association, and undeviatingly adhered to, with respect to American slavery, which has been truly and emphatically denominated "our country's sin," and which is now, as it has been from the foundation of the Government, one of the greatest obstacles to the conversion of men, both in this country and in heathen lands.

*Resolved*, That we render most heartfelt and grateful thanks to God for the continued favor he has bestowed upon our various missions and the schools connected with them, for the revivals of religion that have taken place, for the souls that have been converted, and for the present prosperity of so many of these missions, both home and foreign.

*Resolved*, That we particularly and gratefully recognize the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the Island of Jamaica, of which our mission has been a participant, and for the large accessions made to the churches connected with the mission, while we devoutly implore that the dews of heavenly grace may descend in still greater abundance upon all our missions and missionary schools.

*Resolved*, That we thankfully acknowledge the aid furnished by the friends of the Association in their contributions to the Treasury during the last year, when so many calls have been made by their country, and so much pecuniary distress has been experienced in many parts of the land; and we earnestly implore the friends of missions, while so much is done to overthrow the rebellion now raging in our land against the Government, the rights of man, and the cause of civil and religious liberty, to do all in their power, by sustaining missions, planted, under God, by their offerings, and watered by their prayers, to abate and overcome the rebellion of men against God and their Maker.

*Resolved*, That we have just cause to mourn over the sins of this whole nation, which have provoked the Almighty to permit the existing rebellion against the Government; and pray that by our timely repentance, and bringing forth fruits meet for repentance, His just displeasure may be averted, and peace, founded upon righteousness, justice and equity, soon be restored to this afflicted people.

*Resolved*, That we cordially sympathize with our National Government in its determination to put down the rebellion—a rebellion that imperils the missionary cause, our civil and religious liberties, and the precious rights of four millions of enslaved countrymen; that we earnestly hope that the Government may have the wisdom and the intrepidity to end the war humanely and economically by the speedy destruction of the real rebel—slavery; that we believe that a permanent and beneficent peace cannot be reasonably expected, or the favor of God insured, until the cause of the war is removed, and liberty be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof; and that it behoves us to pray that the country may be thus safely and triumphantly carried through this crisis, and, to use the language of his Excellency the Gov. of Connecticut, "in such a manner as shall, forever check the spirit of anarchy, bring peace to a distracted people, and preserve, strengthen, and perpetuate our National Union."

*Resolved*, That we recognize the overruling providence of God in opening to the Association a new field of missionary labor in the State of Virginia, among the eighteen hundred colored brethren rescued from slavery, and now entitled to, if not fully enjoying the advantages of compensated labor, intellectual and religious instruction, and the protection of Government; and that, if the means shall be furnished, it is the purpose of the Association to follow the armies of the United States with faithful missionaries and teachers, until the light of knowledge and revelation shall be poured upon the darkened minds of the emancipated, and they become the freemen of the Lord.

*Resolved*, That we deem it essential to the prosperity of the missionary cause, and of all institutions for the promotion of education, true religion, and general intelligence and virtue, that the pulpit and the press should do all they can to purify and elevate public sentiment, inculcate national and universal liberty, and bring the truths of the Gospel to bear upon the legislature, judiciary, and people of the States and nation until they shall be universally recognized and obeyed.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to all the friends of missions, and of their country, to pray without ceasing that the cause of missions may be prospered, and the blessings of good government, of universal liberty, of sound knowledge, and of pure Christianity, may be the happy portion of the people of this and of all lands.

The Committee on Nominations reported, and with a slight change, the officers of last year were re-elected. In the afternoon, the Association and friends present united in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. In the evening, two meetings were held. One in Mr. Gulliver's Church, which was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Boynton, the Rev. A. Foster, of Massachusetts, the Rev. Mr. Gulliver, the Rev. Mr. Starbuck of the Jamaica Mission, and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, an exiled Missionary from Kentucky. The meeting in the neighboring village of Greenville was addressed by the Rev. H. Belden, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and the Rev. Mr. Dodge of the Mendi Mission, West Africa.

Mr. Gulliver, in his address, welcomed the members of the Association, although, as he said, his preferences were for the American Board of Foreign Missions. He closed with an earnest argument against the policy of sending back the fugitive slaves of rebel masters.

At the close of the meeting, the usual resolutions of thanks, etc., were passed, and after a few farewell remarks from the President, the Association adjourned its harmonious and pleasant session, to meet next year at the call of the Executive Committee.

#### CAUSE AND CURE OF REBELLION.

##### A WORD FOR THE TIMES.

"Then said Joab I may not tarry thus with thee, and he took three darts in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom, while he was yet alive in the midst of the oak. And ten young men that bear Joab's armor compassed about Absalom, and slew him. And Joab blew the trumpet, and the people returned from following after Israel."—II Sam. xviii., 14-16.

The principles of righteousness and of unrighteousness, and human nature, as to its essential properties or characteristics, are the same in every age. Hence it is, that the word of God that "abideth forever," is always profitable for instruction and for reproof.

The Lord Jehovah, who is the King of the Universe, and therefore Governor of the nations, exalted His servant David to be ruler over His people Israel, and made his name to be noted in the earth by giving him the victory of all his enemies, by extending the boundaries of his kingdom, and by blessing that kingdom with great and general prosperity. "The Lord preserved David whithersoever he went, and David reigned over all Israel, and executed judgment and justice to all the people."

So far all was well. But in the midst of this prosperity, David committed an act of flagrant wickedness, which act,

like the sowing of seed, produced its appropriate fruit. The principle of unrighteousness was admitted, and there it was, working out its deadly effects, and at length culminating in rebellion. It produced the traitor Absalom.

The bold, revengeful, haughty, hypocritical and ambitious Absalom, meditates treason of the deepest dye. He takes measures to become very popular. He succeeded, "He stole the hearts of the men of Israel." He then seized upon the capital, conspired against the life of his own father, the king, and led his rebel followers out to battle. And now behold both armies; they stand in battle array. All is ready for the dreadful conflict. The loyal generals, on leading forth their divisions, are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, influenced by private feelings, rather than by considerations of public good, to "deal gently with the young man, even with Absalom." The armies march forward; the trumpet sounds; the hostile forces charge upon each other; twenty thousand rebels are slain, and their leader is discovered suspended between the heavens and the earth.

Gen. Joab is the man for the times. The sagacious general pays no attention to the foolish order of the day, to "deal gently with the young man, even with Absalom." He thinks, perhaps, it might do for peace times, but knows very well that it is utterly impracticable in successful warfare. He knows that the ambitious, restless spirit of Absalom, is the sole cause and support of the rebellion. To destroy this, will be the means of saving the lives of thousands of the men of Israel, cure the rebellion, unite the kingdom, and restore David his master, to his throne and dignities. Hence he repudiates the silly policy that would 'deal gently' with treason; with that which is the main spring of treason, and exclaims; "I may not tarry thus," and grasping three darts, he hastens and thrusts them through the heart of Absalom, while he is yet alive in the Oak. His young men make all sure; and that treason was buried, never more to rise again. Rebellion is in its grave, the war is ended, and the bugle sounds forth its notes of peace.—Some there were who deeply mourned the fate of the handsome Absalom, but the people in general, approved of the act, which saved the lives of thousands, and that brought back peace and loyalty to the nation.

I remark: 1st. As a nation, the Most High has prospered us, so far as our principles and conduct have accorded with the divine rule of righteousness. But in our prosperity, we admitted into our policy, and put into practice, the fatal doctrine that man can hold property in his fellow man, which, after working mischief incalculable in divers ways, has eventually resulted in a most horrible rebellion. We have nourished and brought up children and they have rebelled against us.

2d. Like thunder clouds, the armies now stand over against each other, already have they met in deadly conflict. On both sides many have fallen. The special order of every day has been, and still is, "Deal gently with the young man, even with Absalom, touch not the anointed spirit of slavery," and so the treason still lives, and thousands of our brave fellow citizens, sons and brothers, continually bite the dust. Now, as the ambitious spirit of Absalom was the life of the rebellion at that time, so, most assuredly, is slavery the cause, the support and the life of the rebellion of to-day.

3d. To-day, slavery hangs, like Absalom, in the midst of the oak, a fair mark for the executive arrows. "Why do we tarry thus?" Why! when the first law of nature, common sense, humanity, history, and the law of all civilized nations—the Great God of nations himself, all! all! call upon us at once, to strike home, give the death blow to treason, by staying that which is the cause and life of treason, and so end the strife. One of our generals imitating Gen. Joab, did commence to thrust the darts through the heart of treason. The silly order was enforced "deal gently with the young man, even with Absalom," and his hand was stayed, and treason yet lives and practices, and prospers.

O, that the tread of our armies might consecrate the land to Freedom! O, that the waving of the Stripes and Stars might become the assurance of liberty to all, then would treason be crushed, the war ended, thousands of precious lives be saved, and the honor, glory, and prosperity of the nation be perpetuated, for "THE WORK OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."

SHALL BE PEACE, AND THE EFFECT OF RIGHTEOUSNESS,  
QUIETNESS AND ASSURANCE FOR EVER.

H.

For the Principia.

## THE PREACHING OF DR. CHEEVER.

Since his return from Europe, when his health permits, Dr. Cheever preaches morning and evening. In the morning he preaches generally in reference to the edification and instruction of those who stately sit under his ministry. And his morning discourses, particularly as they relate to prayer, and to the believer's life of faith and walk with God, have an unction and tenderness and experimental character, which is greatly enjoyed by his people who, we may remark, are all of one heart and of one mind with their Pastor, on the great question of human liberty. There is every prospect too, that in the Church, the places left vacant by the "merchant princes," who left because they could neither muzzle the pulpit, nor contract for a gospel according to cotton, will soon be filled up. The Dr. has therefore, the full freedom of the pulpit, so that on the Sabbath, he can, on any subject, declare the whole council of God, without let or hindrance; a privilege which very few ministers in New York either enjoy or exercise.

In the evening Dr. Cheever addresses himself to the nation, discussing some subject in its relation to the Southern rebellion, or in its bearing on the peace and prosperity of the country, or on the duty of the government and people towards the down-trodden and the oppressed. These discourses are attended by large audiences, who sometimes cannot be restrained from expressing their strong sympathy with the sentiments of the preacher. His sermon on "Attainer forbidden, and emancipation commanded of God," containing, as it did, references to the repulse and loss of our troops at Edwards' Ferry, and to the lamentable death of Col. E. D. Baker, was one of peculiar solemnity, and was listened to, by a large and attentive auditory.

It will be interesting to the friends of Dr. Cheever throughout the country, and to the friends of liberty and humanity everywhere, to know that the evening discourses of the Dr., now attracting so much attention, are likely to be given to the public through the press, with a view to their universal circulation. The subjects discussed are, in the present crisis of our country all important, and the ability and eloquence with which they are discussed, will doubtless commend them to universal acceptance. Dr. Cheever deserves well of his country; for in the present hour of the nation's peril, no man, either in the pulpit or out of it, has rendered better service to his country, and we trust that he will yet live, with all those who have labored with him in the same glorious cause, to see America without a slave, and the entire country, in all its length and breadth, not in name merely, but in reality, "GREAT, GLORIOUS AND FREE."

W. M.

THE COMING REVOLUTION—THE WAR—SLAVERY  
AND ABOLITION.

PROGRESS OF SENTIMENT.

NO. VI.

82.—SO PEACE WITHOUT ABOLITION."—*Gen. Cass.*

Gen. Cass, in a recent conversation with President Fairchild, at Hillsdale College, Michigan, said that though he had always been heretofore opposed to abolition, yet this was now the only way to successfully and permanently end the contest. Without abolition, if we had peace to-day, we should have war to-morrow.

## 83.—THE TRUE "WILMOT PROVISO."

Hon. David Wilmot who proposed the "proviso" for excluding slavery from the territory conquered from Mexico, which measure, after having been passed in the House, by a joint vote of both Houses, has recently been elected to the Senate.

In a private letter of recent date he writes: "The great cause is safe, I confidently trust. This mighty effort of a great people will not be made for naught. Slavery must perish in order that Christianity and the Institutions of Liberty may be preserved."—Thanks to our noble Senator for these "words of truth and soberness."

## 84.—FOUR MILLIONS OF ARGUMENTS.

The arguments and appeals applied by the Abolitionists to the American conscience are now being seconded by four hundred millions of arguments addressed by Congress to a far more sensitive part of the American organism, viz., its pocket, and the Abolitionists will be called on to furnish the excuse for putting down the slavery at whose bidding

they have so long been mobbed, and the National Hymn may yet be sung in the name of Liberty.—*J. R. Lyon, in the Liberator.*

## 85.—THE KEY TO VICTORY.

Why will not our people see that the only key to victory is a *Proclamation of Emancipation?*

How are we to crush the rebellion? How take away all motive and temptation to it, in the future? How bring distraction in their counsels, and fear on their homes? How conquer without battle?

Simply by doing justice—by a National Declaration of Emancipation to the slave.

Then, when this has been widely scattered and proclaimed, and the slaves understand it—as they would marvelously soon—we have a nation of allies in the enemy's ranks. There is a foe in every Southerner's household. The Southern army of Virginia, the army of Missouri, melts away like snow, for each slaveholder thinks of his own household, surrounded by negroes rushing to their liberties. A specter of panic is amid the Southern forces. Our armies would scarcely find resistance. The enemy are surrounded. They do not know where the blow will fall. Our expeditions on the coasts meet with allies by the hundred thousand. The South is disorganized: the ruling class broken. Then as our armies advance, they can restrain and guide this nation of bondmen, resuming their rights; prevent useless bloodshed and violence; employ their labor, and, if necessary, their right arms of defense, and so gradually subjugate and hold the country.—*C. L. Brace, in the Independent.*

## 86.—TWO ANTAGONISTIC TASKS.

*SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 30.*  
The Government, while professedly undertaking one thing, has actually been undertaking to do it in such a way as thereby to accomplish two things—and very dissimilar, inconsistent, and even antagonistic things they are. They are engaged, sword in hand, to maintain the authority of the Government, which is assailed by armed traitors. They would by force maintain the Constitution and the Union; but the method they adopt includes another and a very different thing, viz., so to suppress the rebellion as to maintain the institution of slavery where, by the laws of the State, it now exists. From the first opening of the contest, in all practicable ways the slaveholders have been assured that no efforts should be spared to protect the loyal people of the slave States—the Union men, in the possession of their slaves; nor have any pains been taken to show that the right to hold their slaves, even on the part of the traitors themselves, would not be carefully protected wherever it was possible. So uniform has been this course, that not long since, a large slaveholder in Missouri expressed his satisfaction in the success of the United States arms, because of the security it gave him in the possession of human property! The recent debate in the Senate shows that the loyalty of Western Virginia is largely, if not fatally based on the same fancied security to slave property. The noble sentiments of our new Senator, himself from Kentucky, openly defying the technicalities of politicians and placing the raging contest for the suppression of the rebellion on the foundation of simple truth and right, finds an echo in every loyal heart in Illinois. The language and the meaning of that "deliverance" is that the Government will put down the rebels irrespective of all consequences to slavery!—the only ground on which the Government can either safely or rightfully conduct its operations against the slaveholders' rebellion. And how slow are men in places of power and authority to understand a truth so simple! No one with any suitable means of judging, doubts the power of the loyal States under the Government at Washington to suppress the rebellion: but if, side by side with this gigantic enterprise, they *they will attempt another work—the upholding of slavery, aginst the chances of escape, or against any and every incidental and disturbing force tending to the freedom of the enslaved, then our success is more than doubtful—it is even a fair question whether success is desirable.* In other words, it is a question whether success on such conditions would amount to anything more than a perpetuation of the cause of our present evils—certain to reproduce them in the future. Let any man inquire what it costs, in time of profound peace, to maintain a peaceful state of things with 4,000,000 of enslaved men scattered over one-half our land; and then calculate, if he can, what may be requisite to do it when over the length and breadth of the land society is in a perfectly volcanic state. If the Government seriously intends to uphold slavery while it puts down with the strong hand of military power the armed bands of treason, let it instantly take measures to raise another army of 500,000 men, that while the first half-million puts its foot on the neck of treason, the second may be stationed along the swamps and the cotton and sugar and rice plantations to uphold the peculiar institution in its integrity.—*A. Hale, in the Independent.*

## 87.—THE CAUSE AND THE CURE.

A merchant of Cincinnati, writing in the "Free Nation," traces the rebellion to slavery, and says:

If we have in the preceding exposed the *cause*, the *cure* is certainly discovered, though the application of the remedy may be like cutting off the right hand, or plucking out the right eye, to those who have been trained from infancy to regard American slavery as something too nearly sacred

for plebian hands to approach. The only treatment by which an effectual and permanent cure can be effected, is to tear up the Upas tree of Slavery to the very last root now, while all our Constitutional obligations to those who control the rebellious States are cancelled by their own treasons. This being the one source of dangerous discord in our country, the only great adversary that has power to create and send forth a secession devil, to possess andadden the people of ten or twelve States into open rebellion, we should make sure work of it.

## 88.—FOOLISH AND IMPIOUS CONSERVATISM.

The annihilation of slavery, as a result of the war, will be heavenly, but as a design of the war it would be hellish! So say the Conservatives. If effected incidentally it would be glorious; to effect it purposely would be diabolical! This is the substance of what is retailed from preachers and politicians, day by day, and by many it is received as sound doctrine. They will insist that slavery, some way or other, by some means or other, which they cannot understand, is to receive its death-blow by this war, and they assert that they hope this will be the result—they will shout amen to it. In the same breath they will virtually declare that we must do nothing towards bringing about such a result, and, so far from aiding it, we must do what we can to prevent it, by scrupulously respecting the "rights" of slavery wherever it exists! The assumption is that we must steadily resist such a result, but that "God in his wise Providence," will, we trust, some how or other, get the start of us, overrule us, and achieve the object! We must fight against it, but if we are beaten, as we sincerely hope and trust we will be, we will throw up our hats and shout hallelujah in honor of the achievement! For us to do it, or to help God to do it, would be all wrong—for God to do it would be magnificently right, provided we don't help or advise Him. And so those wonderful conservatives are constantly proposing to "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." Now, we venture the opinion that no man ever stood still and saw the salvation of the Lord. His salvation comes of action, not inaction. The standing still policy was an invention of a timid and conservative Moses. "But God said to Moses, Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward!" The people are to go forward and work out the desired salvation. God works by means. He makes great moral conquests by human agencies. And we cannot expect to piously shirk upon "Providence," the duties which devolve on us. Providence never put chains on the American bondman, and He does not purpose, of Himself, to take them off. He imperatively commands us to take them off. He commands us to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." "Is not this the fast I have chosen that ye break every yoke, that ye undo the heavy burden, and that ye let the oppressed go free?" Because we have not obeyed these Divine behests, God sends this war as his judgment upon a nation of hypocrites and oppressors. And He will not vouchsafe a peace so long as we continue to dodge and overlook the cause of our calamity, and skulk away from plain and imperative duty.—*Erie True American.*

*Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about to start for Europe, probably by the Africa, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the southern commissioners and prevent the recognition of the southern confederacy by France or England. General Scott, it is understood, goes in the same steamer.—World.*

By whose authority are Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes entrusted with this mission? What qualifications have they for the business to be undertaken by them? Both of them oppose the suppression of the rebellion by the abolition of its cause! Both of them favor a re-construction of the Union on a pro-slavery basis. Are these the men to inspire confidence abroad, in the ability of the Federal Government to put down the rebellion? Is it in the programme, that they shall so explain to European statesmen the feasibility and benefits of a pro-slavery pacification as to secure their confidence in it, and co-operation with it? In what other way could such men promote the professed objects of their mission? Will they not attempt to negotiate with the "Commissioners of the Confederacy" the terms of pacification to be submitted to European Courts for their approval? Is not this the real object of their embassy? Who sends them? Is the Administration privy to the project? These are questions that deserve study and require answers. If the liberties of the people are to be sold out to the rebels, by arts of jesuitry and cunning, no two creatures in Christendom could be found better fitted to the task than Archbishop Hughes and Arch Intriguer Weed. Let the people look out for them.

*Gen. Scott, shortly before his retirement, obtained positive information that hisshire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia, had been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so-called confederate government.*

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the *business* matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the *Editor*—because *business* papers must be kept on the Publisher's file by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the *Editor*'s attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, *not* to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

## NON-CONVICTION OF THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH.—CHAIN OF CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

How did the pirates of the *Savannah* escape conviction?

There was no dispute in respect to the *facts* of the case. No defence was set up, or demur made, on *that* ground.

What then, was the defence?

It was this: That the act committed was not piracy!

How was *that* position maintained?

It was by maintaining that the act of secession was not treasonable.

But how was *that* position maintained?

By asserting the doctrine of absolute "State Rights," which virtually denies our nationality, resolves our Union into a mere Confederacy of thirty-four distinct independent nations, each having a right to withdraw from the Union at its pleasure.

From whence came that absurd doctrine? For what object was it devised? For what purpose has it been used? And how has it obtained currency in the community?

We answer—it was devised by the slaveholders. Its object was to prevent a national abolition of slavery, under the Constitution, as had been predicted by Patrick Henry. This pretense of absolute State Sovereignty has been used to prevent such national abolition.

By consenting to this policy, under that plea, the people have been educated, to a great extent, into a belief of that doctrine of State Sovereignty, and consequently they are not easily persuaded that secession is rebellion and treason.

The counsel for the *Savannah pirates*, taking advantage of the theory of absolute "State Sovereignty" which is virtually assented to, whenever a national abolition of slavery is refused or staved off, on that plea, succeeded in misleading one or more of the jury into a doubt or denial of the position that secession is rebellion and treason. If all the jury had been radical Constitutional abolitionists, denying that absolute State Sovereignty which is interposed as a bar to national abolition, the pirates of the *Savannah* would have been convicted, of course!

Yet the majority of professed loyalists cry out against a national abolition of slavery, declaring that it would be an act of usurpation, violating the "Sovereignty of the States." These men, to be self-consistent, if they had been on the jury in the case of the pirates of the *Savannah*, would have been compelled to go against convicting the prisoners, who were, on that theory, acting under authority of a legitimate government, which the Confederate States had a right to establish!

We are to expect no unanimity, either in convicting the Confederate pirates, or in prosecuting the war with vigor, so long as the people are befooled with pro-slavery and rebel theories of the Constitution, and of the absolute sovereignty of the States. If those theories continue to be believed, the result will be the acknowledgment of the independency of the Confederacy, in the end.

Yet Union men, and even abolitionists, to a great extent, brush aside the Constitutional question as being of no practical importance. The war power, they say, is sufficient now, without any recourse to the Constitution, at all!

Of what use to us is the war power, so long as false theories of the Constitution prevent the exercise of that power

and even stand in the way of the legal conviction of rebels and pirates!

Unless we are to have, literally, a Revolution, displacing the present Federal Government by something new, the Constitution, *somewhat* construed, is to be our guide in war, as well as in peace. The only question is, *how* shall the Constitution be construed? Shall it be by the slave codes of the South, and the wishes of the slaveholders? Or shall it be by the declared objects and general features of the Constitution itself, the legal rules of interpretation, and the foundation principles of civil government?

Our leading loyal journalists are horrified at the discovery that the pirates of the *Savannah* cannot be convicted of piracy, because the jury cannot be convinced that secession is treason—is rebellion. Let them learn that their own lame logic lies at the bottom of the difficulty—that whenever, on the ground of "State Sovereignty" they demur against national abolition, while they admit that slavery is the cause of the war, and that the war power is adequate to its removal, they, themselves, are feeding the fountain from whence issue the streams of rebel rhetoric and secession sophistry by which such barristers as Brady can hoodwink juries, and shield the plunderers of our merchants, and the murderers of our mariners!

## THE THREAT—IMPOtent BUT SIGNIFICANT.

Of all the papers that reach us, the *N. Y. Herald* is the only one that zealously insists upon the removal of Gen. Fremont, and openly, at times, avows that his Proclamation (at first lauded by the *Herald*) merits the removal. Yet it labors to make it appear that there are other sufficient reasons for removing him. But, in evident despair of counteracting the expression of public feeling in his favor in any other way, that notorious fomenter of the rebellion, so recently its open advocate, and preparing to hoist its secession flag over its office, on the fall of Fort Sumter, from which treasonable act, it was only restrained by an indignant populace, attempts to effect its present purpose by intimidation. From day to day, it threatens those who remonstrate against Fremont's removal, with *punishment for treason!* The following, from the *Herald* of 25th Oct., may serve as a specimen of its ravings:

"One effect of the removal of Fremont will be to stir up all the black bile of the anti-slavery journals and demagogues in the land. Though it will not be on account of his foolish proclamation that he will be removed, but for his incompetency as a general, the abolitionists will put it on the former ground, and organize an opposition to the President. But they had better beware of what they do. *If this war continues, very soon the conservative masses will not permit any opposition to the government which carries it on.* The conservatives number ten for one of the abolitionists. The voters of the North are 3,000,000: the abolitionists are 300,000. *If the abolition journalists are, therefore, rash enough to persist in their crusade against the President because he is conducting the war so as not to overthrow any existing institution, but to restore the Union as it was before the rebellion began, they will find themselves very soon in company with the Northern secessionists, or some other place equally strong.* They are equally deserving of punishment with those now in confinement, and not only public justice, but the public safety, demands that the abolition opponents of the government be served up with the same sauce as the sympathizers of the insurrection. Nor ought this rigorous course to be confined merely to the press, but extended to the pestilent pulpit, and rostrum, so as to take in Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Cheever and others of the same malignant type, who are left too long at large. Their case requires a little wholesome restraint without delay."

This, then, is the programme. Freedom of speech and of the press, are to be stifled by those who are bent on conducting the war in such a manner as to favor and protect slavery, the known animus and cause of the rebellion.

All this is in keeping with the character and the designs of Bennett, who knows perfectly well that if the war is carried on *without* making it a war against slavery, the rebellion will triumph, according to his own original desire and anticipation. And, then, that flag of the rebel Confederation can float over the office of the *Herald*!

Can it be possible that the Administration welcomes such a counsellor—such an advocate? Or that it can fail to see the suicidal policy of a course that could attract and win such damaging commendation? Can such men as President Lincoln, and Messrs. Seward, Chase, Cameron, and the other members of the Cabinet, help knowing that the *Herald* is their enemy, and that its pretended friendship, even if it

were real, would tend to alienate their best friends, and the friends of the Union, exciting distrust and suspicion of an Administration apparently under such influences?

## EMANCIPATION.

A meeting of the friends of emancipation, was held in this city on the 6th instant at which the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

### PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The time has now come, in which, if ever, the necessary means of putting down the Rebellion should be ascertained, and resolutely carried forward, and should, at once, occupy the minds, and enlist the resources of all loyal citizens; and, it is manifest that there is no reasonable prospect of terminating the present conflict and securing a permanent peace but by the speedy and complete liberation of the slaves; and the exigencies of the times require that EMANCIPATION be proclaimed by the lawful authorities, in accordance with the Law of God, the letter and Spirit of the Constitution, and as an incident of the War Power agreeably to the law of nations, as expounded by John Quincy Adams in Congress in the year 1842:

*Resolved*, First. That an Association to be styled "The National Emancipation Association" be now organized, whose duty it shall be, by Petition, the use of the Press, and other agencies, to promote this object.

Second, That the Association have power to fill vacancies in their own body, and, if deemed expedient, from time to time, to increase their number; also to appoint sub-committees and necessary officers, and to employ such assistants and incur such expenditures as may be necessary; and as the funds furnished to the Association may warrant, publishing, annually, or more frequently, an authenticated account of their receipts and expenditures.

Third, That the Association shall give free and impartial circulation to all the various classes of arguments that have been or that may be adduced by able, earnest, competent, thoughtful men, whether those arguments be based on religious, moral, benevolent, political, economical, or military considerations—whether drawn from the Bible, the Constitution, the nature of Civil Government, the responsibilities of Society, the value of Free Institutions and of the Union, the exigencies of the country, the rights of the enslaved or of the free, the interests of the North or of the South, or of the whole country, the claims of human nature, or the Commandments of God,—whether the measures be advocated as a necessity of war, or as a duty at all times—whether it be urged on the President, or Congress, or on military commanders.

Upon the adoption of the foregoing platform, the Association was organized by the choice of officers. J. W. Allen, President, and Sam. L. Harris, Secretary.

The Association is now ready for work; and for the furtherance of this object, solicit contributions from the friends of the oppressed, and of the Government.

Remember—even a postage-stamp (letter) will furnish the means to send off a number of Petitions. Those persons sending *any amount* will receive in return Petitions, &c.

Send to office of the *Principia*, 339 Pearl Street, or to the undersigned,

SAM L. HARRIS, SECRETARY.

96 Warren St., New-York City.

(News-papers friendly please copy the above.)

## PETITIONS.

We consider it desirable that different forms of petitions should be presented. Some to the President and some to Congress, some presenting one class of arguments, and some presenting others. Some petitioners may prefer one form and some another. We therefore present several forms, as below. The first two are the same that we published last week.

### PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

To the President of the United States of America—The undersigned, citizens of —— respectfully petition that, in the exercise of your powers as Chief Magistrate, and as "Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States," when called into the actual service of the United States—"you will call on all the inhabitants of the United States, of all conditions, bond and free, to aid in supporting the Government, assured of its protection, under the flag of national Union and freedom."

**PETITION TO CONGRESS.**

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The undersigned, citizens of —— respectfully petition that, in accordance with the declared objects of the Constitution, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," to "the people of the United States" "and their posterity"—and especially at the present time, to preserve the Constitution and the Union, by suppressing the rebellion, you will provide, by law, for calling on all the inhabitants of the United States, of all conditions, bond and free, to aid in the support of the Government, assured of its protection, under the flag of our national union and freedom.

The following, in circulation in Smyrna, (N. Y.) is forwarded to us by Rev. J. R. JOHNSON :

**PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.**

To the President of the United States.—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of ——, being anxious that this terrible war shall speedily terminate, and that it shall result in establishing permanent peace, and universal freedom, do most earnestly petition your Excellency to command the generals and other officers of our army, to proclaim protection to all loyal persons who flock to our banner, and to arm all able-bodied loyal men, who will volunteer for this work, North or South, without regard to any distinction of national descent, or difference of complexion, and utterly disregarding all claims to human beings as property.

**PETITION TO CONGRESS.**

[The following, from the *American Baptist*, presents a peculiar view of the subject, elucidated in that paper, by A. L. P. Our own view is that Congress has power over slavery in the States as well as in the Territories. And we have the testimony of Calhoun, Porter, Matthews, Mason, &c., &c., that there are no "local or State enactments," establishing slavery in any of the States. But it is well that this Petition, along with others, should be presented to Congress, by those who prefer that view.]

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned citizens of ——, respectfully pray your honorable bodies to resolve and request the President to make proclamation—

That the States which, in unjust rebellion, have seceded from the Union, have thereby reduced themselves to a Territorial condition, without State rights or immunities, under the Constitution of the United States; and thereby also, as a necessary consequence, have terminated slavery, slavery being the creature only of local or State enactment and having no Territorial existence, authority, or recognition under the Constitution.

This your petitioners deem to be a just and wise measure—one that will authorize the reception of States organized by loyal citizens, as in Western Virginia, North Carolina, or elsewhere; wipe out the guilt and curse of slavery and most speedily end the rebellion; and therefore, as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

*Brother Goodell:*

Do reprint the following extract:

"GENERAL B. F. BUTLER made a speech at Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday evening. He said that if any foreign nation dared to interfere in our intestine war, we would cease dealing with Southern traitors as erring brothers, delicately and tenderly, and should arm every loyal Union man, North and South, both black and white, bond and free, until treason and its abettors are exterminated, and the meddlesome world taught a salutary lesson. This sentiment was received with overwhelming plaudits."—*N. Y. Evening Post*, Oct. 19.

Why not do all this good work, now? J. R. J.

**CORRECTION.**—In our remarks upon "Compensation," in our last issue, page 820, third column, a transposition of words was made which obscured the sense. We republish the passage corrected, to make clear the meaning:

"But did not Great Britain appropriate twenty millions sterling for compensation to slave-owners?

Yes! But not by the offer or the consent of the abolitionists of Great Britain, who opposed it, to the last, and in the process of that opposition, made their denial of the right of property in man so emphatic that it revolutionized the public sentiment of the people of Great Britain, so that they in-

sisted on the abolition of the whole system. Had abolitionists offered compensation, instead of opposing it, that revolution could never have been produced.

**News of the Day.**

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

**Important to Northern Merchants.**—In the case of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., merchants of New-York against an Alexandria merchant, the Provost Judge of Alexandria, has made an important decision. It was set forth by affidavit that the defendants, "had fled from their accustomed place of business to within the lines of the enemy, taking with them, or, rather, sending in advance of them, a large amount of the goods purchased of these plaintiffs and others; and that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, both were now using their means and influence, if not there own strong arms, in aiding the rebellion, now in progress against the United States Government."

The affidavits further set forth that the plaintiffs in both cases are true and loyal citizens, and, as such, claim the aid and authority of the military power, as represented in this Court, to enforce the collection of their respective claims, it being their only means of redress under the present peculiar condition of affairs consequent on the rebellion.

On this the court says,

"The Court established by virtue of the military government of the city is charged, therefore, with the duty of adjudicating all cases, of whatsoever character, that may be permitted to come before it, and since, by the virtual declaration of martial law, all other courts within the bounds of the city have been suspended, it becomes the duty of this Court, *ex necessitate*, to take charge of and adjudicate all cases in which the rights of the citizens, so far as they may be in any way connected with this most unholy rebellion, are involved. It is no assumption, therefore, upon the part of this Court, to take cognizance of these causes, but simply the performance of a plain duty."

"A refusal so to do, on the part of the military authorities would, in the opinion of the Court, be virtually "aiding and abetting" the enemy, since it would allow to remain in the hands of the rebels the very means, which, if placed in the hands of loyal citizens, to whom it justly belongs, might be used in aiding and sustaining the Government."

"This is not a court of delay, nor will proceedings be stayed at any time, or in any case, upon mere little quibblings or technicalities, no matter how adroitly or learnedly presented; but in these causes the counsel for the defence ask, in case of judgment contrary to their wishes, that the papers and judgment of the Court be submitted to the President of the United States for his approval or disapproval. The Court is not only willing but anxious that these cases be thus submitted, in order that the principle involved may be either approved or disapproved by the highest authority known to our civil or military laws, and thus fix irrevocably the precedent which this Court deems just and equitable—namely, that the rebels should be made to pay all debts due loyal citizens—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary; and that the military power is imperatively called upon to aid all loyal citizens in thus obtaining justice.

"It is, therefore, further ordered, that the goods which may be assessed by the Commissioners, for each of the respective claimants as per foregoing order, be not finally delivered to the plaintiffs until five days shall have elapsed from the issuing of this order. (Signed) J. R. FREESE,

Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., and

Provost Judge of Alexandria.

PROVOST COURT, ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct 28, 1861."

[The above action is disapproved and annulled by the President! See Thursday's news.]

**Retirement of Gen. Scott—Gen. McClellan his successor.**—Gen. Scott on Thursday sent in his resignation to the Secretary of War. He assigns as the reason for his retirement that new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, render it imperative that he should have repose of mind and body, with the appliances of medicine and surgery. He expresses regret at having to retire from the orders of a President who has treated him with "much distinguished kindness and courtesy." At a special cabinet meeting held yesterday, the general's resignation was accepted, and General McClellan unanimously decided upon as his successor. The President and cabinet afterward waited upon Gen. Scott and presented to him an address of deep regret at his withdrawal, and stating that he would be placed upon the list of retired officers without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances; to which the general replied in a manner worthy his devotion and patriotism.

Gen. McClellan issued a special order, announcing his succession to the command vacated by Gen. Scott, and pronouncing a high eulogy on the military and patriotic virtues of the general.

**Arrests.**—Gen. Dix has issued a proclamation stating that Maryland rebels in arms against the government in Virginia are known to have returned to their state, for the purpose of voting at the coming election, and directing that all such persons be arrested, and also all others who have in any other way engaged in acts hostile to the United States government.

**Several Items.**—Several contrabands yesterday appeared in the federal lines, reporting themselves as servants of General Bonham, commanding at Centreville. They say there is a large rebel force between Centreville and Manassas, and that the enemy have not torn up the railroad track in that vicinity. Several clerks were yesterday discharged from the Treasury Interior Departments, many of whom have been long suspected of disloyalty. The rebels have completed a new battery on the Potomac, and yesterday fired several shells into the Maryland shore. A regiment of rebel cavalry attempted on Thursday night to ride down a line of our advance pickets on the right wing and cut them off, but failed. Alarm was given, and several brigades were under arms all night. General McClellan has issued an order exonerating General Stone from the responsibility of the disaster at Ball's Bluff, and stating that the blame belongs to a subordinate officer, whose name he does not state. The rebel infernal machine is a failure, having floated down the river.

The Baltimore *News Sheet* publishes a resolution which is to be offered in the Episcopal Convention, arraigning Bishop Whittingham for inviting the Tyngs and Beechers of the North, and for favoring those engaged in the slaughter and subjugation of the people of Maryland.—*World*.

**Position of the enemy.**—A negro, brought to Gen. Porter's headquarters to-day, states that when he left Centreville, on Tuesday, the Rebel force there was 40,000 strong, and that two miles beyond Fairfax, Bonham's command was stationed. The railroad from Fairfax to Manassas is still in operation.—*Tribune*.

**Progress.**—*The Princeton Review* for October—says the *Tribune*—takes decided ground against the Southern rebels, in an article on "American Nationality," and very hopeful views are presented of the issue of the conflict. "Whatever our sacrifices may be, they can hardly fail to bring with them a rich reward. For the agitations and trials of this day will bring forward a new class of men into public life, from which they have long been banished by political corruption. A dreadful experience will have taught us the inevitable consequences of excluding religion from politics, of the fierceness and bitterness of partisan strife, and of a demoralized public conscience. Slavery will no more predominate and rage in our national counsels; and surely it is not too much to expect that through this life and death struggle between Slavery and Freedom, the providence of God will open some way for the deliverance of the slave. The suppression of this rebellion will close up forever the controversy between the two hostile principles of state sovereignty and American nationality; which will consign the one to the records of the many foiled attempts of barbarism to return upon the world, and open to the other a new career of development. It is our firm belief that in this conflict the eagle of American civilization is exercising and strengthening his wings for a nobler flight than he has ever before attempted."

If the "principle of State Sovereignty" is to be superseded by that of "American Nationality"—what excuse can the nation have for not providing for "the deliverance of the slave?" It is encouraging to see the *Princeton Review* expressing a desire in that direction.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Of war news there is little or nothing reliable or important this morning.

**The rebel blockade of the Potomac** and consequently of the Navy Yard at Washington, and also of the Capital, in that direction, continues unbroken. Says the *Times*:

An adventurous vessel occasionally runs the rebel blockade at night; but the navigation of the river may be considered practically closed, for the present. It is rumored in Washington that the rebels purposely allow some of the oyster boats to run up, as they give them facilities for sending spies to the Capital. From certain matters which have been developed during the past few days, there is no doubt but that there is some truth in this. Meantime the National batteries on the Maryland side are rapidly approaching completion. Those opposite Matthias Point are in full view of the rebels, who occasionally fire an experimental shot towards them, but without effect. The range of their artillery is not sufficiently long. The National fortifications are to be mounted with superior rifled cannon, and as the Maryland bank of the river is considerably higher than that on the Virginia side, it is quite likely the rebels will soon find their position a little too exposed for comfort.

**Missouri.**—Reports have reached Springfield that on Monday last, Gen. Lane engaged the rebels under General Price at Sarcoxie, Jasper county, though with what result was not known. The report comes from two separate parties, a scout and a contraband, both of whom profess to have heard the firing. On the day previous, according to the testimony of a scout, Price was at Neosho with 13,000 of his own men and 5,000 of Ben. McCulloch's Indians. Price did not intend to give Fremont battle in Missouri.

Judge McNutt, from Charlton Co., Mo., who was at Price's headquarters on the 22d ult., reports that Ben. McCulloch had joined Price, making the united command 30,000 strong. Price had received large supplies of clothing and some arms, and was in hourly expectation of rifled

cannon. The rebel legislature was in session at Neosho, lacking four of a majority. The report from this source is that Price intends to give Fremont battle, and, in case of being victorious, to march on St. Louis.—*World*.

**Naval Expedition.**—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, Nov. 1, says the Ethan Allen reports that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and that the ferry-boats Eagle and Commodore Perry had already been separated from the other vessels, and the Roanoke, which has just returned from the blockade off Charleston, brings no intelligence. Her shaft was broken when off Beaufort, and the prevalent heavy weather along the coast compelled her to come up outside the course of the great expedition.—*Ib.*

Fears are entertained, that the great storm of Saturday may have resulted in serious damage to the fleet.

**The Removal of Fremont,** and the appointment of Gen. Hunter in his stead is now announced as news by some of the Journals that discredited the dispatch to the *Tribune* some days ago. This may be regarded a confirmation, or at least an admission that that dispatch is uncontradicted, and is not incredible. *The Times* says,

"Our Washington correspondent telegraphs positively that the order transferring the command of the Western Military Department from Gen. Fremont to Gen. Hunter, has been sent to the former, and has probably reached him. The order is stated to be absolute and unconditional, and based upon a thorough conviction of Fremont's incapacity as a General, and of his profligacy in the expenditure of the public money."

Perhaps the President relied on Thurlow Weed. The following may serve to show how much reliance should be placed on his representations.

*The Cincinnati Commercial* thus puts a quietus on one of the main charges made against Gen. Fremont:

"Thurlow Weed, in rehearsing the grievous sins committed by Gen. Fremont, reasserts the exploded theory that on assuming command at St. Louis, he took a house for his headquarters for which the Government is paying \$6,000. We have repeatedly stated that the house does not cost the Government a cent; that its use was tendered freely by a relative of Gen. F., and that it is nobody's business, under the circumstances, whether it was a brown-stone front or a log-cabin. Most of the accusations rehearsed by the venerable Thurlow, are of the same ancient character, and have been refuted, time and again."

These refutations will probably avail nothing, at Washington, unless it can be shown that Gen. Fremont never issued that Proclamation against the sacredness of slave property.

**British Intervention, &c.**—Washington advices state that the rebel commissioners at London and Paris are confident in their belief that the dissatisfaction of the manufacturing interest will lead to an intervention for raising the blockade. The appearance of a strong article in Lord Palmerston's organ, the *Post*, showing the impossibility and inexpediency of an intervention, is regarded as favorable to an opposite course by the English government. Two distinguished foreigners, Count D'Sayre and the Baron D'Schonen, have tendered their military services to the President, with every prospect of the offers being accepted.—*World*.

**Reports from Richmond.**—Lieutenant Alfred Kantz, of the steamer Flag, a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, is sent to the government on parole for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners. He reports the prisoners at Richmond to be suffering from want of clothing. Colonel Baker's remains are to be removed to Philadelphia on Thursday next, and thence to the city, where the corpse will be exposed to view in the City Hall, on Sunday, the 10th inst. An order has been issued by the Pension Bureau stating that soldiers serving in the war are not entitled to bounty land, Congress having made no provision for such a pension. A Union man from Leesburg reports that, on the night after the battle of Ball's Bluff, Leesburg was evacuated by the rebels in expectation of a federal advance, but that their expectation not being realized they returned in large force and occupied that place. Secretary Cameron is likely to remain North several days, visiting Boston before his return. Five bodies of soldiers lost in the battle of Ball's Bluff were taken out of the river at Chain Bridge, and several others were carried down the river, the rapidity of the current making it impossible to recover them. General Stone on Friday sent a flag of truce to Leesburg, inquiring respecting the federal killed and wounded in the late battle. Colonel Evans replied that the dead were properly interred, and the wounded as well cared for as their own.—*Ib.*

A San Francisco despatch reports that five companies of Volunteers had left that city for Oregon. The steamer Golden Gate sailed for Panama on the 1st, with \$1,000,000 in specie, 14 army officers and 500 troops, and 200 passengers. Hong Kong dates have been received to Sept. 14.

Gen. Scott left Washington on Saturday, and stopped at Elizabeth, N. J., where, as some accounts say, he was to have spent the Sabbath. It appears, however, that he left

Elizabeth, by a later train, arrived in this City, in the evening, and took lodgings at the Brevoort House, where he will remain, for the present.

**Gen. McClellan**, it is announced, will retain the immediate command of the army of the Potomac.—*Times*.

**The Rebel forces near Manassas.**—A dispatch to the *Philadelphia Press* states that Gen. McClellan has, through means not made public, informed himself very minutely of the movements of the enemy, the number and strength of their batteries and in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, the number of guns they have mounted, and the strength of their army. He is guided in his operations by a full knowledge of all their important movements.

**The easterly storm of Saturday** was one of the severest which has been experienced for many years, and caused one of the most terrible shipwrecks which has occurred on the Atlantic Coast for years. The ship *Maritana* was driven on the rocks near Boston Light, and totally lost, involving the destruction of twenty-seven lives. Considerable damage was done in this City, particularly along the river fronts, where the tide inundated the cellars, and even overflowed the piers, destroying considerable quantities of goods and rendering the places untenable. The parks in the City suffered in their trees and foliage, the grounds were gullied by the heavy rain floods, and some of the railroads leading into the City had extensive damage done to their tracks. The Sound steamers were compelled to make a harbor and wait for the subsidence of the gale. They mostly arrived yesterday afternoon, and report two or three vessels ashore in the Sound. The pilot boats report the gale as very severe outside, and some of them lost sails and spars. The grounds of the Greenwood Cemetery were also considerably damaged. Our telegraphic reports indicate that the storm has been unusually severe elsewhere, especially in the Chesapeake Bay.—*Times*.

DR. CHEEVER'S DISCOURSE in the Church of the Puritans, last Evening, was one of the most impressive of the series, hitherto, and was heard with deep emotion by a full audience. The subject was "The Obligation of an oath to do wickedly: illustrated by *Herod and John*. The application was pertinent and weighty. The subject announced for next Sabbath Evening is the glorious and beneficial results that would follow a national abolition of slavery. In the hands of Dr. Cheever, this will be a grand and beautiful picture; and will doubtless attract a large audience.

#### TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

**Western Virginia.**—Gen. Floyd, on Friday last, made a demonstration against Gen. Rosencranz's position by opening a fire of artillery from opposite Gauley Bridge and Camp Tompkins. The attack was without any injury to the federal troops, though it is supposed the quartermaster's department was destroyed. Detachments were sent out to points above and below Floyd's force, by which it was expected he would be caught. One report of the affair states that Gen. Rosencranz had silenced two of the enemy's batteries. The rebel firing is reported to have been irregular, most of the shells failing to explode.—*World*.

On Saturday there was no fighting; at that time the position of the forces on both sides was as follows: The rebels held possession of the west bank of New River; Gen. Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers; Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosencranz were near the junction, between the rivers, and Gen. Benham was below the junction. It was believed by some that Gens. Schenck and Benham would cross the river above and below Floyd, who has 7,000 men, and that they would catch him. We look with interest for further intelligence.—*Tribune*.

It was believed that such a disposition had been made of the National forces that Floyd and his whole army would be captured. This intelligence is verified by a dispatch from Maysville, Ky.—*Times*.

**Missouri.**—A dispatch from Springfield, dated November 1, says that Gen. Price had removed from Neosho toward Cassville, which by some was understood to indicate an intention of marching on Springfield. Gen. Prentiss had broken up a rebel camp in Boone county, with loss on both sides, the particulars being as yet unknown. Gen. Fremont was obliged to resort to the employment of pack mules for the transportation of supplies, in the absence of better means of conveyance.—*World*.

**Fremont.**—Reports from Camp Lyon, Springfield, state that there was considerable excitement in the army there respecting rumors of Gen. Fremont's removal. Washington advices at headquarters make no mention of the matter; but a number of officers declare that, in such an event, they would declare for making General Fremont dictator of the Southwest, independent of the administration.—*World*.

There are indications of a similar sentiment, all over the free states, particularly at the West.

Gen. Fremont's friends say that two important expeditions which he had planned for the capture of Memphis

and Gen. Pillow, were frustrated by orders from Washington.—*Neosha Valley Reg.*

**Kansas.**—A skirmish took place on Saturday last, about six miles east of Leavenworth, Kansas, between a small force of Missouri militia and 150 rebels, in which the latter were routed with loss. Lynn county, Kansas, is reported to have been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

**Eastern Virginia.**—The freshet on the Potomac yesterday brought down several bodies of soldiers lost in the river at Ball's Bluff seventeen of which were recovered between Chain Bridge and the Arsenal. Commodore Scott was yesterday brought before the naval court martial called upon his case. Evidence was given, but no decision reached. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 25th, says that twenty-two commissioned officers had arrived there from Ball's Bluff, and 657 prisoners.—*World*.

**Northern merchants and Southern debtors.**—By orders from the War Department, the Provost Martial of Alexandria has been directed to suspend the exercise of the civil functions he has recently performed, and to dismiss all the civil cases of which he has taken cognizance. It will be remembered that he had given judgment in several suits in favor of New-York merchants, who had been cheated by Southern debtors.—*Tribune*.

What does this mean? Are slaveholding swindlers to be protected and their non-slaveholding creditors sacrificed? From whom does the Administration seek support?

**Kentucky.**—A dispatch from Maysville, Ky., reports that Gen. Nelson took Prestonburg, Ky., on Saturday last, without opposition. The enemy fell back about six miles where they were expected to make a stand.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

**Removal of Fremont.** The deed consummated on the eve of an expected battle; before the arrival of his successor: Great excitement and indignation in the army.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., November 3.

Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance, 2,800 strong. Preparations were being made to go out and attack them, when General Fremont received an unconditional order from Washington, relieving him at once from his command. Simultaneously came the newspapers announcing the fact.

The intelligence spread like wild fire through the camps and created indescribable indignation and excitement.

Great numbers of officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms declaring that they would fight under no one but General Fremont.

General Fremont spent much of the time in expostulating with the officers and men, urging them by their patriotism and their personal regard for him not to abandon their posts. He also read the following farewell order to the troops.

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT:  
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.

#### Soldiers of the Mississippi Army:

Agreeably to orders received this day, I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defense of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

"Soldiers, I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are about to win, but I shall claim the right to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be personally remembered by my companions in arms.

"(Signed)

JOHN C. FREMONT,  
Major-General.

The feeling was intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there was a meeting almost everywhere.

The various bands serenaded the general, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers.

Although, after notifying General Hunter, as his order directed him, he had no longer command over the troops, he spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about the city, to be prepared for a battle, and in accordance with a written request from all the brigadier-generals here, he remained through the night, to lead the army in case of an attack.

All the troops slept on their arms. Many officers remained up all night, and an attack was hourly expected, but nothing more occurred than the firing on our pickets on two different roads.

The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle-ground.

General Fremont is prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as General Pope arrives, who has been sent forward and will take command till General Hunter gets here.

Universal gloom prevails throughout the camp.

A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened, and have lost their enthusiasm.

The body guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will now disband, as the terms of their enlistment permit, accompany General Fremont, and also his entire staff, including General Asboth, commander of the first division. General Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

It will be difficult to convince the masses of our loyal citizens that this measure of the Government had for its main object, the speedy triumph of the Federal arms over the rebels in Missouri.

*The Naval Expedition.* By arrivals of steamers at Philadelphia and Fortress Monroe, it is reported that the fleet, with the exception of the Belvidere, which had put back for repairs, had received no such damage from the storm as to prevent their "moving along finely, within thirty miles of Bull Bay, within twenty-five miles of Charleston, which is supposed to be their destination, though a Norfolk paper says the destination is Port Royal, sixty miles south of Bull Bay, toward Savannah, and near Beaufort.

*Fortress Monroe.*—Sixty contrabands came into Fortress Monroe on Monday. They report that many of the troops have been lately withdrawn from Bethel and Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk.

*Beauregard.*—The Norfolk Day Book says it is rumored that Gen. Beauregard has resigned, and publishes a dispatch from Richmond, mentioning a similar report.

*Gen. Wool.*—There is a report from Washington that Gen. Wool has resigned.

*Gen. Halleck* has arrived at Washington.

*The return of Fugitive Slaves.*—Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861. At least one General of division in the army of the Potomac understands what are and what are not the duties of the armies of the United States. Widow Triplet, who lives near Alexandria, and whose sympathies are believed to be with the Rebels, unaccountably lost eight slaves. She thought that they were within the lines of Gen. Heintzelman's command, and applied to that officer for relief. Forseeing one possible objection to the return of her chattels, she backed her petition with a penal bond, pledging herself not to sell them South. The bond, Gen. Heintzelman told her he was lawyer enough to know to be worthless, because without a consideration. The slaves he declined to search for or surrender, adding, that he was no "nigger-catcher." It is said that this reply has excited great apprehension in the minds of widow Triplet's slavesholding neighbors.—*Tribune*.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

*N. Y. State Election.*—It is understood that the Union party, so called, has carried the State election, and that a majority of the Legislature are Republicans. The general vote was small, indicating a great lack of confidence, by the people, in either of the contending parties; yet a determination to keep the secession sympathizers under foot.

*Too Dilatory.*—The rise of the Potomac brought to view more victims of the Ball's Bluff affair. The rebel pickets asked some of our men to go over and help to bury the bodies that floated on the Virginia shore. The rebels told the men that went over, that Leesburg might have been taken the day after the battle, if General Stone's troops had pushed on; but that in two days about 40,000 confederate troops were there ready for battle.—*World*.

*Query.*—Will Gen. Stone be removed for incompetency?

*Missouri.*—The rebel generals Price and McCulloch are reported to be about uniting, to offer battle at Wilson's Creek, the former battle ground near Springfield—the first having 25,000, and the other ten thousand men. Reinforcements are said to be likely to swell these numbers largely. The loyal forces are ready to meet them. Generals Lane and Sturgis had arrived, and Generals Pope and McKinstry were hourly expected.

General Fremont and staff, with his body guard, had left for St. Louis.

*Hatteras.*—The steamer Spaulding arrived at Fortress Monroe from Hatteras, reports the storm as very severe at the latter place, cutting a new channel between the forts, which may become untenable. Some of the clothing and other supplies for the troops, landed at Hatteras from the Spaulding, were swept away, and that vessel brought back most of its cargo, the storm preventing its being landed. Five rebel steamers came near the Inlet on the 4th, but retired after firing a few shots.

Gen. Wool has not resigned, as yet. Gen. Mitchell, the astronomer, is said to have sent in his resignation.

Gen. Beauregard was on Monday at Gordonsville, Va., bound for Charleston; from which it appears that the rumor of his resignation of his command in the rebel army was not correct.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8TH.

The items of war news and rumors this morning, briefly, are,—That an expedition had sailed from Cairo, supposed to be destined for Columbus,—that heavy firing had been heard in that direction, and the capture of Columbus was hourly expected;

That the privateer Sumter had been captured near Barbadoes;

That an armed rebel steamer had taken nine Northern vessels into Charleston;

That the rebels are fortifying Winchester, and increasing their force there, expecting an attack from Gen. Kelly and Col. Geary;

That Richmond is strongly fortified;

That Buckner's forces are said to have stolen or captured from 600 to 800 wagons in a district of a few miles around Bowling Green. Zollicoffer has fallen back on Cumberland Gap, and sent to Knoxville for reinforcements;

That the insubordination in the western army, consequent on Gen. Fremont's removal, was subsiding, and that the prospects of an immediate battle were not imminent.

*Query.* Was the removal of Fremont a measure of "pacification?"

That an expedition which left Cairo a few days since to scatter a rebel marauding party, took possession of the village of Houston, Texas county, taking a large amount of rebel property, and capturing several of the most prominent secessionists;

That Floyd had planted batteries commanding the road by which General Rosencranz has received his supplies, the consequence being that his supply trains have to move only at night;

That the destination of our Naval expedition was known in Charleston before it was known in New-York! Very likely.

## Family Miscellany.

### KNITTING SOCKS

Click, click, click! how the needles go  
Through the busy fingers, to and fro—

With no bright colors of Berlin wool  
Delicate hands to-day are full.

Only a yarn of deep, dull blue,  
Socks for the feet of the brave and true.

Yet click, click, how the needles go,  
Tis a power within that nerves them so—

In the sunny hours of the bright spring day  
And still in the night time far away,

Maiden, mother and grandame sit  
Earnest and thoughtfully while they knit.

Many the silent prayer they pray,  
Many the tear-drops brushed away—

While busy on the needles go,  
Widen and narrow, heel and toe—

The Grandame thinks, with a thrill of pride  
How her mother knit and spun beside  
For that patriot band in olden days  
Who died the "Stars and Stripes" to raise—

Now she in turn knits for the brave  
Who'd die that glorious Flag to save.

She is glad—she says—"the boys" have gone,  
"Tis just as their Grandfathers would have done,"

But she heaves a sigh, and the tears will start,  
For "the boys" were the pride of Grandame's heart.

The mother's look is calm and high,  
God only hears her soul's deep cry—

In Freedom's name, at Freedom's call,  
She gave her sons—in them her all—

The maiden's cheek wears a paler shade,  
But the light in her eye is undismayed.

Faith and hope give strength to her sight,  
She sees a red dawn after the night.

Oh, soldiers brave, will it brighten the day,  
And shorten the march on the weary way,

To know that at home the loving and true,  
Are knitting, and hoping, and praying for you?

Soft are their voices when speaking your name,  
Proud are their glories when hearing your fame,

And the gladdest hour in their lives will be  
When they greet you after the victory.

For the Principia.

### AUTUMN LEAVES.

"There is no death—what seems so is transition."

Yes; the autumn leaves are falling—falling! A few days the forests glowed and quivered in the sunlight; one bright, sweet, parting smile they gave us. They arrayed themselves in their coat of many colors, for a farewell. Death was not sad, to them; they greeted it smilingly, joyously. And now the many shaped, many colored leaves are dropping, quietly, one by one, spreading a rich carpet beneath our feet, and making sweet, melancholy music for us, as we tread. All summer they have woven a green, shady net-work above our heads, have clothed rugged trunks, giving them forms of beauty, have whispered sweet

poetry in our hearts, in the silent language nature uses with her children; and now, in death, they throw themselves, a gorgeous, golden offering, at our feet.

The trees stand up cold, dark; lonely; every branch and twig clearly outlined against the back ground of blue sky. Calmly they await the keen November blasts, and the long winter. The white, cold snow shall come and rest on those dark branches, where, a few short months ago, the pulse of life beat warm, and the spring sunshine had kissed into being the little buds that ventured to peep out from the rough bark.

Dead? Shall we call them dead?

No: within the bare, rugged trunk is still the principle of life. Still, with roots deep in mother earth, is it nourished and strengthened, and, closely within itself it lives—an inner life. No harmony around calls out the beauty within, in buds, and leaves, and flowers. But it is there, and when the storms and frosts are passed, and the warm spring sun shall come again to gladden and bless, what an awakening in the dear old tree! How quickly the sap will throb through every vein—the buds will open—the young leaves flutter! Yes: When the Spring-time comes, Nature, dear old mother Nature, will stand smiling and singing before us, as fresh, and young, and beautiful as on the morn of creation.

Winter comes to the heart, sometimes. The glad, beautiful summer of life is all gone. The sunlight, and birds, and dew give place to frost, and cold, bleak winds. The soul is shut up closely within itself. No warm sympathies, no loving caresses from the outer world waken into existence its buds and blossoms. Only the cold snow comes with icy touch, in answer to its wild heart-cravings. Yet, deeply rooted in the great Source of Life and Love, it still lives. Sometimes comes a warm day, the snow melts away, the sunshine caresses tenderly, and the soul feels, as it were, a stirring of warmer life through all its being, feels that it may yet bud and blossom, may yet live out its whole soul life. Learn, O soul, a lesson from our glorious mother Nature! Like her thou too shalt 'flourish in immortal youth.' Be patient! Thy Spring-time cometh!

PETERBORO, Oct. 25th.

L. G.

### THE STORY OF HENRIETTA.

Crouched down on the promenade deck of the steamship McClellan, where they could get a little warmth from the steam, were three contrabands, Peter, his wife Henrietta, and "Olly." Henrietta had an amiable expression in her countenance, but her features were flat and not otherwise attractive. She was "a-going"—to use her own expression—for Mrs. Cansome in Pensacola. On one occasion Mrs. C. charged the girl with locking up her chickens. Henrietta denied the charge, and persisted in the denial. Mrs. C. threatened her, saying she "would have satisfaction out of her" in twenty-four hours, and thereupon wrote an order to the owner of her chattel—her "boss," as the girl termed him—to come and administer punishment. The "boss," Capt. Oliver Jenkins of Pensacola, came on Saturday evening, and, without giving her time to clear away the tea-things, began beating her with a stout green stick, using it up—her arms and shoulders becoming bruised and bloody and swollen. The girl says he beat her till he was tired and then told her he would come again on Sunday and finish her. In answer to the question, what he meant by "finishing" her, she replied, "finishing taking satisfaction." She then thought it was time to leave, and on the next morning (Sunday) fled to the woods. Her left arm was disabled from the whipping she had received, and she was alone in the forests with nothing to eat but muscadines, and when the tide went out she would go and catch the little "raccoon oysters" that cling to small pieces of wood. Before long, her husband found out where she was, and as he was on the sick list, having had his jaw broken in an attempt made to draw a tooth, he frequently communicated with her, bringing her food. But she suffered a great deal from her bruises, and when her clothing got wet, she had to wait for the sun to shine out before she could get dry again. She slept on the ground. At last Peter told her that if she would go over to the fort she would receive protection. She was afraid to return to her mistress, as she was sure to be beaten again, and she said, "Well, let us go." They started in a boat one Monday night, but found they could not get through, and returned to Scamby Point. On Wed-

nesday, they took the boat again, and proceeding some 16 miles, landed at Santa Rosa Island "at about a quarter of an hour to moon-down," or 11 o'clock p. m. The next morning, about two months since, they went to the fort, where they remained until the McClellan brought them away, the women washing and sometimes cooking, and Peter working at his trade of bricklayer, patching up brick work where necessary. Peter says the colored people think a great deal of Abe Lincoln; all the religious people pray for him; they think that the war is waged for their liberation.—*Tribune*.

#### THE UNAPPRECIATED SKY.

It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man—more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him and teaching him, than in any other of her works, and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasing of men is not answered by every part of their organization; but a very essential purpose of these might, so far as we know, be answered, if, once in three days or thereabouts a great ugly, black rain-cloud were brought over the blue sky, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening dew. And instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty that it is quite certain that it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or beauty, has this doing for him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; he injures them by his presence; he ceases to feel them if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not too bright or too good for human nature's daily food. Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful; never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passions, spiritual in its tenderness, and almost divine in its infinity; its appeal to what is immortal in us is as distinct as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is mortal, is essential.

And yet we never attend to it, we never make a subject of thought but as it has to do with our animal sensation; we look upon all by which it speaks more clearly to us than to brutes—upon all which bears witness to the intention of the Supreme, that we are to receive more from the covering vault than the light and the dew which we share with the weed and the worm—only as a succession of meaningless and monotonous accidents, too common and too painful to be worthy of a moment's watchfulness, or a glance of admiration.—*John Ruskin*.

#### A WORLD WITHOUT THE SABBATH.

The abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working classes. Think of labor thus going on, in one monotonous, and continuos, and eternal cycle—limbs forever on the rack, the fingers forever playing, the eye-balls forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the restless mind forever scheming. Think of the beauty it would efface, of the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would tame, of the resources of nature that it would exhaust, of the aspirations it would crush, of the sickness it would breed, of the projects it would wreck, of the groans it would extort, of the lives it would immolate of the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig.—See them teiling and moiling, sweating and fretting, grinding, and hewing, weaving and spinning, sowing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and building, digging and planting, unloading and storing, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, on the sea and on the shore, on the earth in days of brightness and of gloom, and no day of rest! What a sad picture would

the world present, if we had no Sabbath.—*Maine Evangelist*.

#### PHILOSOPHY OF A SNEEZE.

The nose receives three sets of nerves—the nerves of smell, those of feeling, and those of motion. The former communicate to the brain the odorous properties of substances with which they may come in contact, in a diffused or concentrated state; the second communicate the impressions of touch; the third move the muscles of the nose; but the power of these muscles is very limited. When a sneeze occurs, all these faculties are excited to a high degree. A grain of snuff excites the olfactory nerves which despatch to the brain the intelligence that "snuff has attacked the nostril."—The brain instantly sends a mandate through the motor nerves to the muscle, saying "cast it out!" and the result is unmistakable. So offensive is the enemy besieging the nostril held to be, that the nose is not left to its own defense. It were too feeble to accomplish this. An allied army of muscles joins in the rescue; nearly one half the body arouses against the intruder; from the muscles of the lips to those of the abdomen, all unite in the effort for the expulsion of the grain of snuff.—*Mich. Temp. Jour.*

#### THE HONEST BOY.

You have dropped your pocket book, Sir?

Said a boy to Mr. Reid, as he walked along the side-walk of the Park.

Mr. Reid turned round; "I have indeed, my boy! I suppose it fell when I pulled out my handkerchief just now."

"Yes sir," said the boy.

"You are an honest boy," said Mr. Reid; "what shall I give you for your honesty?"

"I don't want pay for being honest," said the boy; "but I would like to—"

"What?" said Mr. Reid, seeing he hesitated.

"I should like to please God, and my mother."

"You have pleased both," said the gentleman; "and me too."

And then Mr. Reid inquired where he lived; and having learned visited his mother. He found that Samuel, (for that was his name) went to a Sabbath School that he sometimes visited. He kept watch of the boy, intending when he was old enough to get him a good situation. And then he began to think that Samuel was an honest boy before he found his pocket book, although he did not know it; and that there were a great many other good boys that ought to have a little help forward, as well as Samuel. And so Samuel's honesty was the means of a great deal of good being done by Mr. Reid. Honesty is generally rewarded in this world, and is always pleasing in the sight of God.

#### A HARD STINT FOR THE CHEWER OF THE CUD.

If a man, during fifty years, chews daily two inches of solid plug, it will amount in that time to 6366 feet, or a mile and a quarter of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad. What would a beginner say, if this tobacco were stretched out before him, and he were told that he not only must chew it up, but also pay one thousand and ninety-one dollars for the task?—*Mich. Temp. Jour.*

To HUSBANDS.—Is your wife nervous, unhappy and fretful? Try upon her the tenderness of your honey-moon. Remember that love is the best of all medicine for women, and that no wife's brow ever corrugates, while she lives in the sunshine of her husband's heart. Her thousand and one little vexations cares are exceedingly exhaustive, and you must not forget that new carriages and dresses will fail to support her. If she be a true woman, these things will ever be regarded as mere toys, when compared with the affectionate attentions of the husband of her choice.

ARE YOU CONTENTED?—An eccentric wealthy gentleman stuck up a board in a field upon his estate, upon which was painted the following: "I will give this field to any man who is contented." He soon had an applicant.

"Well, sir, are you a contented man?"

"Yes, sir, very."

"Then what do you want with my field?"

The applicant did not stop to reply.

"FASHIONABLE" PREACHER.—In an exchange paper, a New York lady is made to write to her son at school:

"Dr Mundy is giving a series of sermons on the different kinds of wood used in building Solomon's Temple. They are very interesting, and he has such a flow of beautiful words, and such wavy gestures, and he looks so gentlemanly, that I have no doubt he does a great deal of good. The church is always full."

"Somebody says that the prettiest trimming for a woman's bonnet is a good humored face."

"Right about face," we should say.

The greatest hero is perhaps the man who does his very best, and signally fails, and still is not embittered by the failure.

In this world, plain common sense is very likely, in the long run, to beat erratic brilliancy. The tortoise passes the hare.

Don't live in hope, with your arms folded: fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulders to the wheel.

Noble spirits rejoice in the consciousness of a motive-base ones delight only in a pretext.

Modesty is the red rose that is worn over a white heart.

The longer the saw of contention is drawn, the hotter it grows.

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